

SITTING AROUND.

They are sitting around upon barrels and chairs, discussing their own and their neighbor's affairs, and the look of content that is seen on their faces seems to say I have found my appropriate place.

Sitting around.

In bar-rooms and groceries calmly they sit, and solemnly chew borrowed tobacco, and spit, while the stories they tell and the jokes they crack, show their hearts have grown hard and undoubtedly black.

While sitting around.

The "sitter around" is a man of no means, and his face would not pass for a quart of white beans, yet he somehow or other contrives to exist, and is frequently seen with a drink in his fist.

While sitting around.

The loungers they toil not, nor yet do they spin, unless it be yarns while enjoying their gin, they are people of leisure, yet often 'tis true, they allude to the work they're intending to do.

While sitting around.

They've a habit of talking of other men's wives, as they whistle up sticks with their horn handled knives; they're a scaly old set, and wherever you go, you'll find them in groups or strung out in a row.

Sitting around.

[From the New York Sun.]

Sunlight for South Carolina.

In attacking the thieves who plundered the people of South Carolina for so many years, the *Sun* has never discriminated between Republicans and Democrats. The Ring itself, at the time of its greatest audacity, consisted of Scott, Chamberlain, Parker, Kimpton, Cardozo, Patterson, and Neagle—all of them Republicans. The ablest and most dangerous of these men was Chamberlain, who is one of the most polished rascals between the two oceans. A large part of the subsidiary work was, of course, done by Republicans, for the State was then controlled by a Republican majority, and the lesser thieves and agents and instruments of the Ring naturally took to that cast of politics. It is undeniable, however, that there were many prominent Democrats, who, like the proprietors of the Democratic *News and Courier*, loudly called for reform and honest government, while actually participating in the proceeds of the gigantic operations engineered by Scott, Chamberlain and Kimpton.

When the Democratic party came into power under the leadership of Wade Hampton and his friend, M. C. Butler, now a Senator of the United States, there swept through the State a cry for the conviction and punishment of the robbers who had piled up a debt of nearly thirty millions and ruined the industries and property interests of the tax payers. Hampton and Butler made good political use of this popular demand. One of them made himself Governor, while the other mounted the wave and rode on its crest into the United States Senate. An investigating committee was appointed, important evidence was taken incriminating every one of the principal thieves, and subpoenas and warrants were issued without stint. One or two of the smaller secondaries were convicted and sentenced to prison, a feeble show of an attempt to bring Patterson to trial was made, and that was all. Not one tenth of the demands of justice has been satisfied; and the Democratic politicians of South Carolina, notably Hampton and Butler, are already busily engaged in promulgating the idea that the State should bury its past of shameful corruption and consider the escape of the robbers as part of the ransom paid for its emancipation.

The failure of justice is partly due to the fact that this simple question of punishing crime has been mixed up with politics, to further the designs of politicians. It is partly due to the fact that a full exposure of the inside history of the Scott, Moses and Chamberlain administrations would involve a good many prominent Democrats in lasting embarrassment.

The evidence taken in a lawsuit, now in progress in this city, shows how intimately Democrats like Senator Butler and his former friend Gary, were concerned with the Republican thieves in the plunder of the people. The following statement signed by Butler and Gary has been produced as part of the testimony:

OFFICE OF COURTNEY, EVERETT & CO.,
83 Pearl street, New York.

Whereas, the undersigned, being desirous to take action to reinstate the value of the bonded debt of the State of South Carolina: It is hereby agreed the undersigned agree to pay to M. C. Butler and M. W. Gary 10 per cent. of the net gains that may arise from the purchase and sale of at least \$500,000 of said State bonds, the increase to be measured by the advance due to an endorsement of the public meeting to be held on or about the 31 of May next, at Columbia, approving the payment in full of all the present bonded debt of the State, and agree to use their best efforts to that effect in consideration of said 10 per centum aforesaid mentioned.

New York, April 17, 1871.

(Signed) W. E. EVERETT,
L. D. CHILDS,
J. B. PALMER,
(by L. D. CHILDS.)
J. P. SOUTHERN.

We accept the terms of the above agreement.
(Signed) M. C. BUTLER, Attorney, &c.
M. W. GARY, Atty at Law.

The disgraceful character of this writing will be apparent when it is added that Butler and Gary were both delegates to the Taxpayers' Convention, which they proposed to influence to certain action in the interest of a bond speculation. All of the parties who bribed Butler and Gary with a promise of a share in the profits were holders of South Carolina bonds. Everett was a New York speculator; Childs, Palmer and Southern were presidents of three Columbia banks. It had been determined between

the Chamberlain Ring and the bondholders to appreciate the value of the bonds by inducing the Taxpayers' Convention to pass a resolution declaring the validity of the debt; and Attorney Butler, now Senator Butler, sold in advance his official influence as a delegate to the Convention in consideration of a percentage on the profits of the job.

This arrangement throws light on the following confidential letter from Chamberlain to Kimpton, Financial Agent in New York of the State of South Carolina. The original copy of this document, which has never before been printed, is in our possession:

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 23, 1871.

Dear Kimpton: Your two letters of the 20th and your official letter are received, and I am delighted to know that you are in a safer position. The official letter is well, and may be of use in the future.

I will co-operate with Butler and Gary in any possible way. I have not heard of their arrival here yet.

The Governor has been to Charleston, and fooled about with Lathers & Co., as you will see by the *News*. He said when he came back that he was going immediately to New York, but yesterday he said he had postponed his visit. I rather think Joe Crews's telegram has scared him. I do not know what he is doing exactly, but he went to Gary, Parker's clerk, and gave him orders to pay out no money at all—that he was going to send it all to New York. What he is going to do I can't say yet. I will see Bush and have him do all he can.

Yours Truly,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

This promise to co-operate with Butler and Gary was written six days after they had made and signed the agreement printed above. It is a matter of record that Chamberlain did co-operate with his Democratic allies. The bull resolutions were put through the Taxpayers' Convention by the united agency of these precious statesmen, and although the rise in bonds was less than they had hoped, it was sufficient to pay Butler and Gary a good sum in percentages.

This specimen of the relations maintained between prominent Democrats and prominent Republicans during the fustiest days of stealing in South Carolina helps to explain Butler's motive in trying to save Chamberlain and Patterson. Why has no honest effort been made to bring Patterson to trial? Judge Humphrey's extraordinary decision could have been overturned by a breath. Why has no requisition been issued for Chamberlain and Kimpton? Chamberlain is practising law in the courts of this city, and his friend Kimpton is not far off. What is the nature of the evidence against Chamberlain held by the Columbia Investigating Committee and thus far suppressed?

All Cotton and Starve.

WHAT SENATOR HILL, OF GEORGIA, THINKS ABOUT IT.

The Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, made the following terse and pointed remarks in a speech recently delivered by him in that State. He said:

I tell you to-day, I care not what seasons may come, what large crops you may raise, still, under existing conditions, you will ever grow poorer, who produce cotton, and they will ever grow richer who handle it after it is produced. Without a great change, the Southern States are destined to become so many plantations practically owned by the Northern people, and the Southern people so many hiring slaves to work them! And in this condition you will reap scarcely the wages, and not half the respect you accorded your former slaves. And yet the very reverse of this fate is in your power. Under the present policy the next generation of Southern people will become the poorest, the most powerless and the most contemptible of earth's inhabitants while under a wise policy, the next generation of Southern people may become the richest, the most powerful and the most respected of people. Which destiny will we choose?

But, you ask, how can this better destiny be secured? I will tell you.

First—Make cotton your surplus crop! In these five words lie the Sampson looks of your future power. Make your own fertilizers by resting, cropping, grassing and manuring your lands. Thus you become independent of the guano merchants. Raise your own provisions. Thus you become independent of the provision merchants. Your cheapest and safest line of transportation runs from your own fields and hog pens to your own barns and meat house! With no debts for your supplies, you will need no accommodation credits and two per cent. per month. Thus you will become independent of brokers, cotton factors and lien merchants. You can then sell your cotton at your own time, to your own chosen buyers, and will get your own money. None of these things can a cotton planter do who plants on credit, and borrows money to buy his provisions.

But you say the Western States raise provisions much cheaper, we can make more money by raising cotton and buying from them. This is the teaching of figures, and a greater lie never was taught.

Now I affirm it is cheaper for you to raise your own provisions than to have them brought from the West and given to you at the nearest depot free of cost and charges. How is this? In the first place, if we raise five millions of bales of cotton, we will get no more money for them than we would get for one-half that number. Then, out of the same amount realized you pay for raising the five millions just double the cost of production. Half the labor and supplies employed in raising five million bales of cotton could be employed in raising supplies without reducing the value of the cotton crop one dollar. But half this labor would raise more than you needed for supplies. You could employ much of it also in enriching your lands and improving your property in many ways. Then you would come to the end of the year with your crib full of corn, your smoke houses full of meat, your family full of smiles, yourselves full of independence, and your pockets full of money for investment. And how would you invest it? In cotton factories on the waterfalls which God has sent all through your country to run spindles. This would make you independent of Old and New England both. Then, also, you would mine your own implements of husbandry, which would make you independent of Pennsylvania foundries and Massachusetts workshops. In a word, every improvement would be

built up in your own country, and all the profits of these improvements would go into your own pockets.

Go on as you are now going, making cotton your chief crop, and slavery is the doom of your children and your children's children forever. A people who depend on other people for food and clothing, are but made slaves.

A Lady's Reasons for not Dancing.

1. Dancing would lead me into crowded rooms and late hours, which are injurious to health and usefulness.

2. Dancing would lead me into very close contact with very poisonous company, and evil communications corrupt good manners.

3. Dancing would require me to use and permit freedoms with the other sex, of which I should be heartily ashamed, and which I believe to be wrong.

4. My parents and friends would be anxious about me if I were out late, keeping company with they know not whom.

5. Ministers and good people in general, disapprove of dancing, and I think it is not safe to set myself against them. If a thing be even doubtful, I wish to be on the safe side.

6. Dancing has a bad name, and I mean to study things that are pure and lovely and of good report.

7. Dancing is generally accompanied with drinking, and I see drinking produces a great deal of evil.

8. I am told dancing is a great temptation and snare to young men, and I do not wish to have anything to do with leading them astray.

9. Dancing unfits the mind for serious reflection and prayer, and I mean to do nothing that will estrange me from my God and Saviour.

10. There are plenty of graceful exercises and cheerful amusements which have none of the objections connected with them that lie against dancing.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILDREN.—1st Never give in to disobedience, and never threaten what you are not prepared to carry out.

2d. Never lose your temper. I do not say never be angry. Anger is sometimes indispensable, especially where there has been anything mean, dishonest or cruel. But anger is very different from loss of temper.

3d. Of all things never sneer at them; and be careful even how you rally them.

4th. Do not try to work on their feelings. 5th. Never show that you doubt except you are able to convict. To doubt an honest child is to do all you can to make a liar of him; and to believe a liar, if he is not altogether shameless, is to shame him.

6th. Instil no religious doctrine apart from its duty. If it have no duty as its necessary embodiment, the doctrine may be regarded as doubtful.

7th. Do not be hard on mere quarrelling, which, like a storm in nature, is often helpful in clearing the moral atmosphere. Stop it by a judgment between the parties. But be severe as to kind of quarrelling, and the temper shown in it. Especially give no quarter to any unfairness arising from greed or spite. Use your strongest language with regard to that.

AN ORDINANCE To Raise

Supplies for the Town of Walhalla for the Year 1878, and for other Purposes.

Be it Ordained by the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Walhalla in Council assembled and by the authority of the same, That a tax to cover the period from January 15th, 1878, to January 15th, 1879, for the sums and manner hereinafter named, shall be raised and paid into the Treasury of the Town of Walhalla by the first day of June next:

Section 1. On each one hundred dollars of assessed value of all real and personal property, the sum of fifteen cents.

Sec. 2. Five dollars a day by any itinerant trader or auctioneer offering for sale within the town of Walhalla any goods, wares and merchandise at auction or otherwise; to be paid each day in advance; and every trader or auctioneer so offering for sale any goods, wares or merchandise at auction or otherwise, without having paid the above specified tax, shall be fined in the discretion of the Council each day he may so offer: *Provided*, The provisions of this Ordinance shall not be so construed as to apply to the ordinary dealers in grain, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, poultry, ironware, earthenware or other produce.

Sec. 3. On each and every keeper of livery, or stable stable the sum of twenty five dollars for the year in advance. And no person or persons shall hire or let out for pay in any manner any horse, wagon or other vehicle without paying the following tax: Each one horse and vehicle \$10; each two horses and vehicle \$15; this section not being designed to effect drying.

Sec. 4. Dealers in liquors shall pay the following licence, to wit: Each retail dealer in spirituous liquors \$150; each dealer in spirituous liquors, who sells by the bottle and in quantities of a quart and upwards, \$75; each druggist or other person selling spirituous liquors by the bottle only, \$50; (the liquor not to be drank on the premises when sold by any other than a retail dealer); each dealer in lager beer and other malt liquors, not manufactured in the County, other than the licensed dealers above mentioned, shall pay a tax of \$25; and the license for all dealers in spirituous or malt liquors shall cover the year ending on the first Monday in March, 1879, at the above rates per year and must be paid before the parties enter on the said business.

Sec. 5. On all circuses and other shows, a tax of from \$5 to \$50 per day, in the discretion of the Intendant, shall be paid.

Sec. 6. On each and every billiard table, kept for profit, a tax of \$25; bagatelle table \$10, and ten or nine pin alleys \$10 in advance, before license for using the same shall be granted; and any person opening such establishments, without first obtaining a license for the same, shall be fined for each day they are so kept open a sum not exceeding \$5.

Sec. 7. That each and every person liable to road duty, under the laws of the State, other than ministers of the Gospel, teachers of schools and students, shall work on the streets for ten days, (or pay at the rate of 30 cents per day,) under the direction of the Intendant or some one in his stead, under the same penalty as prescribed

by the laws of the State for any refusal or neglect to perform said work: *Provided*, That any person shall be permitted to pay, on or before the first day of June, a commutation of \$3.

Sec. 8. That the tax on real and personal property, as provided in Section 1, shall be paid according to the assessments, returns and valuations made for State taxes: *Provided*, That in every case any party shall have the right of an appeal from such assessments or valuations to the Town Council at any time before the first Wednesday in April next.

Sec. 9. All taxes herein levied (except such taxes, licenses and assessments as are required to be paid before entering on the business as hereinbefore mentioned,) shall be paid on or before the first day of June next; and if any person or persons shall fail, refuse or neglect payment of the taxes herein levied within the time specified, the Treasurer of the Council is hereby authorized and required to add twenty per cent. to the amount of the tax to the person thus neglecting or refusing, and if the tax and the penalty thus imposed are not paid within twenty days, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue execution therefor immediately and collect the same by due process of law.

Sec. 10. Be it further ordained, That any person found drunk in the streets of the town of Walhalla, whereby the peace and good order of the town may be impaired, or the convenience of other persons interfered with, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable at the discretion of the Council, within the limits of their authority.

Sec. 11. Be it further ordained, That all places of business or amusement must be closed on the Sabbath Day, with the exception of the Brewery Park, which may be kept open after 1 o'clock P. M., and any violation of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of \$25.

Sec. 12. Be it ordained, That any person riding or driving upon the sidewalks, or leading a horse or horses thereon, except to cross the same, or placing any obstruction thereon which will impede a free passage, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished at the discretion of the Council, within the limits of their authority.

Sec. 13. Be it ordained, That any person caught in any act of public indecency on the street shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished at the discretion of the Council, within the limits of their authority.

Sec. 14. Be it ordained, That any person convicted of keeping a disorderly house within the incorporate limits of the town of Walhalla shall, upon conviction for each such offence, be fined a sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, and the owner or lessee of any dwelling house or other building, situated within said incorporate limits, who lets or sub lets any such dwelling house or other building to any person or persons, to be used as a bawdy house or house of prostitution, shall upon conviction pay a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for every day upon which such house or building shall be so used or kept, and to be otherwise punished within the discretion and authority of Council.

Sec. 15. Any person or persons who shall be guilty of fighting, rioting or other disorderly conduct, within the corporate limits, shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the Council, within the limits of their authority.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the marshal to arrest all persons guilty of misdemeanors or lighter crimes within the corporate limits of the town of Walhalla, by violation of the laws of the State of South Carolina, or by violation of any ordinance of the town of Walhalla, and bring them before the Intendant or a Warden acting in his stead, shall have power to pass such order in his premises as in his opinion justice may require, consistent with the authority of the Council, in such case provided.

Sec. 17. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the marshal or policeman, after the arrest of any person, whose violation of any law interferes with the peace and good order of the town of Walhalla, or the conduct of the person arrested, after the arrest is made, is such to impair the peace and good order of the town, to closely confine such person, and to produce him as his habeas corpus directed, for examination or proper administration of criminal justice may require.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the marshal to prevent ball playing and other amusements by a collection of boys or men in the Main Street of the town of Walhalla, and he is, to effect this, authorized to arrest all persons so engaged, and bring them before the Intendant for examination and punishment.

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of the marshal to prevent all persons from carrying revolvers or other fire arms, (and sling shots,) in any street of the town of Walhalla, between North and South Broad Streets, and bring them before the Intendant for examination and punishment.

Sec. 20. Any person found guilty of injuring shade trees, by hitching horses thereto or otherwise, inside of the incorporation, shall be fined a sum not exceeding \$5, in discretion of Council.

Sec. 21. Whereas, no penalty is fixed for the violation of the provisions of any Section of this Ordinance, the punishment for such violation shall be by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Council, within the limits of their authority.

Sec. 22. Resolved, That all laws enacted by the Council heretofore, not in conflict with these Ordinances, are considered in full force, and that each and every one of them shall be in full force after the publication of the same. Done and ratified in Council, and the Seal of the corporation of the said town of Walhalla affixed thereto, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1878.

J. D. VERNER, Intendant.

C. L. RICH, Clerk of Council.

Professional Cards.

WM. C. KEITH. JOHN S. VERNER.

KEITH & VERNER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND

Solicitors in Equity,

Will practice in the State Courts on the Eighth Judicial Circuit and in the United States Court.

Office on Public Square, Walhalla, S. C.

Jan 6, 1870

S. MCGOWAN, R. A. THOMPSON

Abbeville, S. C. Walhalla, S. C.

MCGOWAN & THOMPSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will give prompt attention to all business confided to them in the State, County, and United States Courts.

Office on Court House Square, Walhalla, S. C.

No junior partner, Mr. Thompson, will also practice in the Courts of Pickens, Greenville and Anderson.

January, 1870

DIRECTORY.

Oconee County.

Senator—J. W. Livingston.

Representatives—J. S. Verner, B. F. Sloan.

Clerk of the Court—Jesse W. Strilling.

Judge of Probate—Richard Lewis.

Sheriff—J. H. Robins.

Coroner—S. H. Johns.

Auditor—O. E. Watson.

Treasurer—R. S. Porcher.

School Commissioner—M. B. Dondy.

Jury Commissioner—A. Brennecke.

County Commissioners—Thomas Bibb, R. S. Rutledge, S. M. Crawford.

Trial Justices—H. A. H. Gibson, S. H. Johns, B. Frank Sloan, W. A. King, J. B. Sanders.

Intendant Walhalla—J. W. Strilling.

Wardens: C. L. Reid, C. Wendelken, A. Brennecke, P. V. Waller, D. Biemann, S. K. Dondy.

Intendant West Union—J. P. Mickler.

Wardens: I. K. Hunter, B. S. James, Jacob Schrodt, James Wright.

Postmaster Walhalla—J. R. W. Johnston.

WINSHIP WORKS
SAW MILLS, SHAFING, PULLEYS & CRISTON GINS & PRESSES FOR STEAM, HAND OR HORSE POWER, SORGHUM MILLS, ETC. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO ATLANTA, GA.

Aug 2, 1877

87-ly*

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shivers or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of the system, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Spasmodic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodic, have no speedier remedy than Ayer's Ague Cure, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those countries where fever and ague prevail, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the promontory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates the organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SCHEDULE:

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 14, 1877, the Passenger Trains on this Road will be run as follows:

UP.

Leave Columbia at 11 10 a m

Alston at 1 10 p m

Newberry at 2 23 p m

Hodges at 5 55 p m

Belton at 7 05 p m

Arrive at Greenville 8 35 p m

DOWN.

Leave Greenville at 7 20 a m

Belton at 9 10 a m

Hodges at 10 47 a m

Newberry at 1 42 p m

Alston at 3 20 p m

Arrive at Columbia 5 00 p m

ANDERSON BRANCH AND BLUE RIDGE R. R.

DOWN.

Leave Walhalla at 5 59 a m

Seneca City at 6 20 a m

Perryville at 6 30 a m

Pendleton at 7 20 a m

Anderson at 8 10 a m

Arrive at Belton 8 50 a m

UP.